

Jordan Times

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U.S. says Lebanon army is ready
 BEIRUT (R) — The officer in charge of the U.S. effort to rebuild the Lebanese army said Friday it was ready now to have "a damn good shot" at controlling Lebanon when foreign forces withdraw. Speaking at a press conference, Col. Arthur Tom Fintel implicitly rejected criticism of the army from Israel, which says the largely untrained force will not be ready for years to control southern Lebanon. Col. Fintel heads the U.S. military cooperation bureau here which is trying to mould the army into a spearhead of government authority. The force fell apart on sectarian lines in the 1975-76 civil war. Asked how long it would take to train the army to maintain order in the whole of Lebanon, most of which is controlled by Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces, he replied: "They (the Lebanese army) think they could do it now. I would like to see them given the chance to do it now... they could have a damn good shot at it."

Chouaifete explosion injures Israeli
 BEIRUT (R) — An Israeli soldier was wounded Friday when a remote-controlled device exploded near the town of Chouaifete, south of Beirut, an Israeli military spokesman said. The commander of Israeli forces around Beirut, Brig. Gen. Amnon Lipkin, Thursday renewed charges that commanders who have repeatedly attacked his men were operating from areas controlled by U.S. Marines and other members of the four-nation peace force in Beirut. The attacks have been concentrated on an Israeli supply route that skirts Beirut in the southeast close to the demarcation line between Israeli-held territory and the area patrolled by the multinational force.

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IRA rules out N. Ireland ceasefire

DUBLIN (R) — The Irish Republican Army (IRA) rejected Friday a proposal by a former IRA chief of staff that it should declare a ceasefire in British-ruled Northern Ireland. Sean MacStiofain, who was ousted as IRA chief of staff in 1972, told the Irish-language weekly *Iomin* (Today) that the IRA should call a ceasefire and take part in north-south discussions on reunifying Ireland. But the IRA, in a swift reaction, said in a Belfast statement: "The IRA, for the record, is not thinking of, nor would it countenance the thought of, ceasefires or truces."

Cuban airlines banned from U.S. airspace

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States said Friday it had banned Cuba's state airline from flying through U.S. airspace for two weeks because of two serious violations of air traffic control regulations. The airline, Cubana de Aviacion, operates scheduled flights between Havana and Canada which pass over the eastern United States. The State Department said the ban was imposed because Cuban planes deviated from their assigned routes near Syracuse, New York, on March 4 and 5.

Israeli court lifts ban on interviews

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's Supreme Court has ruled that the Israeli broadcasting authority could not ban interviews with supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The court said a new broadcasting authority regulation banning such interviews in the Israeli media infringed on freedom of expression. Reuven Yaron, head of the authority, said on Israel Radio later the broadcasting organisation would fully comply with the ruling and did not plan to renege the ban.

Cairo lawyers protest

CAIRO (R) — About 400 lawyers staged a sit-in strike at Cairo's bar association Friday in protest against a government draft law which they say will stifle their freedom of expression and curtail their rights. The association's members, festooned with slogans denouncing the draft legislation, have been surrounded by police. The draft law has aggravated tensions between lawyers and the government, frayed since July '81 when the late President Anwar Sadat dissolved the bar's order after rallies criticising his policies, and replaced it with a permanent committee.

Five senior EPA officials resign

WASHINGTON (R) — Five senior officials have resigned from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which is the subject of investigations into alleged mismanagement and political manipulation. The White House said today the resignations came two days after EPA Administrator Anne Burford left the embattled agency despite statements by President Reagan expressing total confidence in her and strongly denouncing her critics.

'Lebanon can grant no more concessions'

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib held new talks here Wednesday on withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, as the Lebanese insisted they could make no more concessions to Israel on security arrangements.

Mr. Habib flew in from Israel and immediately held a short meeting with Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem. Official sources said the two would hold extensive talks later Friday. Meanwhile a 24th round of formal negotiations on troop withdrawals took place Friday between Israeli, Lebanese and U.S. delegations in the Israeli coastal resort of Netanya. Dr. Salem told reporters that "we have given everything Lebanon can give" on "the security arrangements" which Israel wants in South Lebanon. "We cannot give any more on the security arrangements without prejudicing Lebanon's sovereignty," he added. Israel has been demanding to keep troops in South Lebanon at observation posts, but Lebanon has refused. There is also disagreement over the future of an Israeli-backed militia force in the area. Dr. Salem said he thought an agreement with Israel was possible on the basis of ideas discussed by Lebanese and Israeli teams in Washington last week. But, if nothing was achieved within two weeks, Lebanon would have to reassess its approach, he added. An Israeli spokesman in Netanya said the Lebanese delegation had made clear that Lebanon was not setting any formal deadline for the negotiations. Dr. Salem himself said the talks would not be broken off. "If things do not come right in these two weeks the talks will continue, but our course will be the reassessment of our foreign policy," he said. The ideas for breaking the deadlock over the security arrangements have not been made public. But reports from Washington said one element was a joint Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. committee which could make inspection tours of South Lebanon. Lebanon makes little secret that it has few bargaining cards in the protracted negotiations to secure the withdrawal of all Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from its territory. Israeli forces invaded Lebanon in June 1982, and they now control the south of the country. Syrian troops, who arrived in 1976 to stop a civil war, hold the north and east and Palestinian forces are based behind their lines.

The U.S.-led diplomacy over Lebanon has concentrated on achieving agreement with Israel, because the Syrians and Palestinians have indicated that they will pull out if the Israelis make a complete withdrawal. Reports from government sources in both Lebanon and Israel said the main dispute over the security arrangements now centred on the future of the militia of Lebanese renegade Major Saad Haddad, a small force which owes its existence almost entirely to Israel. The Lebanese sources said Israel was ready to drop its insistence on keeping fixed observation points in South Lebanon, but only on condition that Maj. Haddad's men were left in control of the area. Lebanon has refused to accept this, as the renegade major is a deserter and the government is determined that security in the south should be in the hands of the properly-constituted regular Lebanese army. An Israeli cabinet source gave a slightly different version, indicating that Israel was ready to forego the observation posts on condition that Maj. Haddad and his force were simply absorbed into the Lebanese army. Lebanon has agreed that some of Maj. Haddad's men may join the army, but they would not be kept together as a unit in South Lebanon and the renegade major himself would not be accepted. The Israeli source said the Lebanese government had offered Maj. Haddad an honourable retirement, which Israel considered totally unacceptable.

Israel says Lebanon has set no deadline for withdrawal

NETANYA (R) — An Israeli government spokesman said Lebanon denied Friday it had set a deadline for an agreement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from its soil. The Israeli spokesman quoted chief Lebanese negotiator Antoine Fattal as telling Friday's session of the negotiations here for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon that "Lebanon has set no deadlines and has issued no ultimatums on the negotiations." Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem was quoted by Beirut newspapers as saying Thursday night his government would have to reassess its negotiating posture if no agreement were reached in two weeks. "Mr. Fattal informed us today that the Lebanese foreign minister was misquoted by the press," the Israeli spokesman told reporters. The spokesman quoted U.S. delegate Morris Draper as expressing satisfaction no time limit had been set. The negotiators set another session in the northern Israeli town of Kiryat Shmona for Thursday. Syria has said it will not withdraw its troops from Lebanon until Israel withdraws its forces.

Madrid conference adjourns

MADRID (R) — The European security review conference began a three-week pause Friday to enable East and West to prepare for what is expected to be a make-or-break session next month, delegates said. They said both sides would be consulting with their governments to decide how to respond to a compromise proposal aimed at bridging their differences on human rights and security and bringing the marathon meeting to an early end. The outcome of the consultations was expected to determine the success or failure of the Madrid conference and with it the credibility of the 1975 Helsinki agreements that are under review here, they added. Ambassadors from the Soviet Union and France closed the proceedings by promising that a compromise final document presented by the neutral and non-aligned states would be thoroughly studied during the recess. But neither Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Kovalev nor Gilles Curien of France, who was speaking for the West, gave any indication of how far the compromise draft would be accepted. Chief U.S. delegate Max Kampelman told reporters there were still many problems to be resolved.

Soviet-Yugoslav statement lauds Belgrade's policies

BELGRADE (R) — The Soviet Union reaffirmed Friday its recognition of the independent course charted by Communist but non-aligned Yugoslavia. The two countries, in a joint communique issued at the end of a five-day official visit to Yugoslavia by Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, also agreed to increase their economic cooperation. This was the first visit to the country by a high-ranking Soviet politician since Yuri Andropov assumed the Soviet leadership in November. Differences over foreign policy and ideology between Moscow and Belgrade were played down in the communique, clearly reflecting the efforts by both sides to create a climate of goodwill. Mr. Tikhonov held two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Milka Planinc on mainly economic matters. He also met State President Petar Stambolic and Yugoslav Communist Party Chief Mijta Ribicic, discussing with the latter the Kremlin's often strained relations with the unorthodox Yugoslav Party.



WIRING FOR DEMOLITION: Italian explosive expert, Lt. Remigio Dolce, attaches wires together to a 500-pound bomb, which was found near Beirut airport Thursday, to explode it as the commander of the Italian contingent of the multinational force in Lebanon, Gen. Angioni looks on (A.P. wirephoto)

Palestinian rights constitute base for peace, Sartawi says

THE HAGUE (R) — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader said Friday worldwide recognition of Palestinians' rights would contribute to peace in the Middle East. Dr. Issam Sartawi, of the National Palestine Council, was speaking at the opening of a two-day preparatory conference of West European parliamentarians in the Hague to discuss Western Europe's role in achieving peace in the Middle East. The meeting, being attended by about 50 members of national parliaments and the European Parliament, will study how they can contribute to the peace process "taking into account the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in conformity with the United Nations resolutions." It will prepare for an international conference on the question of Palestine, convened by the U.N. General Assembly, which opens in Paris on Aug. 16. Dr. Sartawi told a press conference that recognition of the Palestinians would help towards a peace settlement. In particular, he called on Europe and the United States to recognise the PLO. Senegal's ambassador to the U.N., Massamba Sarre, told the meeting that Western Europe had an important role to play in resolving the conflict. Mr. Sarre, who is chairman of a committee on Palestinian rights, referred to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last summer as a tragedy. "Now, as never before, the absolute necessity for the attainment by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights has been forcefully thrust upon us," he said.

Paris cabinet finalises strict austerity measures

PARIS (R) — France's reshuffled government announced a package of tough measures Friday to restore the country's financial standing, including compulsory savings, new taxes and a spending limit for foreign travel. News of the 10-point package ended two weeks of political and economic uncertainty set off by local electoral losses for the ruling left-wing parties and intensified by a monetary crisis that led to a devaluation of the franc. The measures represent a make-or-break attempt by President Francois Mitterrand to put France's economic house in order and avoid what would be the fourth devaluation of his 22-month-old administration, political analysts said. The socialist president set the tone in an austere television address on Wednesday in which he called for national effort to curb inflation and cut the trade deficit, at \$12 billion in 1982, to zero by the end of next year. Among the measures aimed at curbing consumer demand and diverting funds to investment is a compulsory loan to the state by wage-earners. The loan will take the form of a levy in May representing 10 per cent of total income tax due to be paid this year. With other measures, the forced loan, which affects all but the lowest wage-earners and is repayable in three years, is expected to raise a further 20 billion francs (\$2.7 billion) in government revenue this year, government spokesman Max Gallo said. The other move expected to provoke strong public reaction was a decision to limit to 2,000 francs (\$275) the amount any adult may spend on holiday abroad each year. To supervise the rule, currency transactions will be entered in new "tourist exchange" books and extensive checks will be carried out at the frontiers, officials said. This was presaged in a call by Mr. Mitterrand in his television speech to "buy French" and take holidays in France where possible. The package, completed Friday by the new 15-member economy-orientated cabinet, included measures to reduce by one sixth France's expected 120 billion franc (\$16 billion) budget deficit this year.

Weinberger urges Spain to be active in NATO

MADRID (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger ended a three-day visit to Spain Friday after strongly urging Spanish leader to press ahead with full integration into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). Mr. Weinberger, who met Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and the defence and foreign ministers during his visit, said full NATO membership was an essential step towards Spain assuming a weightier role in Europe. Spain joined NATO in June last year under a centrist government, but the Socialists froze military integration when they came to power last October, promising a referendum on the issue. Mr. Weinberger, who arrived in Madrid on Wednesday from a NATO Nuclear Planning Group meeting in Portugal, said full membership would help to preserve Spain's security and that of Western Europe. He voiced strong support for proposals by President Reagan to shift U.S. defence policy to a new anti-ballistic missile system.

Hurd leaves for Middle East

LONDON (R) — Deputy British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd left London Friday on a brief tour of Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon, the government announced. He will be in Kuwait until Sunday, Baghdad on Sunday and Monday, in Amman on Monday night, and Beirut next Tuesday and Wednesday.

Gromyko's promotion signals major Kremlin re-organisation

MOSCOW (R) — The unexpected promotion of veteran Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko within the Soviet hierarchy could herald a major Kremlin re-organisation, Western diplomats said Friday. Mr. Gromyko, foreign minister since 1957 and a member of the ruling politburo since 1973, was Thursday appointed a first deputy prime minister. Mr. Gromyko, for the moment at least, also retains the Foreign Ministry. The question is whether he will continue to do so, because it would be a breach of current Soviet practice for a deputy prime minister simultaneously to hold another ministerial job. But as one senior Western diplomat said: "If they really want to make changes, then they can do anything. This move itself was unpredictable enough." A Communist Party Central Committee meeting is expected within the next few weeks and could be the occasion for a major reshuffle, possibly involving Mr. Gromyko ceding the foreign ministry to one of several likely candidates. These include his deputy, Georgy Korniyenko, or Ambassador to Washington Anatoly Dobrynin. Such a move could still allow Mr. Gromyko to exercise a guiding role from above, while getting the rest of the world used to a new face in the job. The promotion could also be part of a much deeper power struggle within the politburo. Some Western diplomats suggest it could reflect a decision to make the council of ministers more directly responsible to the politburo. Others said Mr. Gromyko's promotion could be intended to balance his experience against the fresh enthusiasm of Geidar Aliyev, the other deputy prime minister in the politburo, who shot to his senior position within three weeks of Yuri Andropov taking over the Soviet leadership. Kremlin watchers have also noted that Mr. Gromyko's new appointment was announced, while Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov was away on an official visit to Yugoslavia, although they say the veteran foreign minister's promotion could have been decided some time in advance.

Opinion poll favours ruling Conservatives despite Labour sweep in Darlington election

LONDON (R) — An important by-election victory boosted battered morale in Britain's opposition Labour Party Friday but a nationwide opinion poll showed the Conservative government was still favoured to win re-election. Labour won Darlington in north-east England with an increased majority, giving a much-needed fillip to Michael Foot, whose leadership of the party had been called into question by poor performance in recent polls. The election of his candidate, college administrator Oswald O'Brien, 54, was seen as securing Mr. Foot's position in the run-up to a general election which Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher must call by May, 1984. The Conservatives were consoled with second place, blunting the drive of the newly-resurgent Liberal-Social Democratic alliance, which began the campaign as favourite but finished a poor third. The result, extrapolated nationally, would give the Conservatives 320 places in the new 650-seat parliament, short of an overall majority. But the latest public opinion poll, by Marplan in *The Guardian* Friday, gave the government a lead of 13.5 percentage points over Labour. Mr. Foot, 69, buoyed by his party's victory in the Darlington by-election, said he hoped speculation over his future would now end. Mr. Foot, reported in the past year to be facing growing pressure to resign, said: "I didn't think much of the speculation before Darlington. I hope this will kill it right off." Ruling Conservative Party Chairman Cecil Parkinson said Prime Minister Thatcher would study the Darlington result when deciding "in the not too distant future" whether to call an early general election. Labour's win in Darlington stemmed the faction-riven party's recent slide and secured Mr. Foot's leadership at least until the general election, political analysts said. Successful candidate O'Brien, who had shunned help from Lab-

INSIDE

Deers run wild in Paris, page 2
 Jordan extends \$65 million credit facility to Iraq, page 3
 Carter thinks Mideast peace prospects look grim, page 4
 It is up to Arabs to make the U.S. listen to their views, page 5
 Roosevelt promises Long Beach thriller, page 6
 Sterling may float, page 7
 EEC, ASEAN urge Vietnam to withdraw from Kampuchea, page 8

FEATURES

U.K. actors aim to control fortunes of profession

By Arthur Sandles

LONDON — "Merely players" said Shakespeare, and the description has grated ever since. The acting profession sees itself as getting the headlines and the applause, but rarely having the opportunity to control its own fortunes. The "mere players" are the toys of the business community.

That view of the artistic side of stage, film and television seems to be a major driving force behind the setting up to United British Artists, and actors' co-operative aimed at exploiting the explosive growth of television, giving the participants a greater control over their fate, and ensuring some sort of financial security for players who might fade from popular appeal.

Even players in the Diana Ring, Glenda Jackson, Maggie Smith, John Hurt, Albert Finney, and Richard Johnson league worry

about this sort of problem, and look for a more satisfactory arrangement for their acting lives.

Such is the stuff that dreams are made on, but this time reality has come forth in the form of the Basilidon Fund, the risk capital group managed by Triventure, which has backed the actors via the government business start-up scheme. This gives investors in allowable projects tax benefits at their top marginal rate.

The actors, along with producer Peter Shaw and Director Peter Wood, have formed UBA with a basic £136,000 backing from Basilidon. An equity slice has also been taken by Embassy Communications INC, the U.S.-based distribution company, at whose head sits Lord Grade of former Associated Communications fame.

The deal is an intriguing mix of high hopes and cautious man-

agement. The artists are expected to produce projects which will sustain a two-month run on the London stage and then translate to television. The television production will be made in the studio using the stage sets and costumes as far as possible. It will then be sold to U.K. television and the U.S. cable or network systems. In theory the artists stand to make their fortunes.

The leading light on the artists' side, and chairman of the company, is former National Theatre player and regular television performer Richard Johnson. Like many of his friends, Johnson was distressed at the actor's lot of choosing roles from what was offered rather than initiating projects. "We were not getting in on the ground floor,"

The system on the surface works simply enough. The participating artists will each be offered parts in the productions. Each can reject one or two, but if nothing is accepted for two years then they will be asked to leave the corporate stage.

The reasons for this somewhat complex system are simple enough. It is a rare U.K. TV company these days that can afford the sort of fees that the John Hurts and Glenda Jacksons of this world command for one-off plays.

Under the UBA scheme the stars swallow a lower fee, but look to foreign sales for the icing on their income cake. The share of the profits ensures that the star will continue to get receipts in future years, assuming that the play is still being shown, whatever the eventual fate of UBA.

Johnson argues that the UBA objective is to establish a catalogue of long shelf-life productions.

UBA will be preparing its material only up to the production stage, after that another backer is required. Normally this would be a U.K. TV company, eager to acquire a string of prestige drama productions at something below Brideshead costs. However, Johnson and his team are also keen to enlist the support of sponsors who might like to have their names attached to a West End run followed by world-wide TV distribution.

Clearly Johnson and his team reckon they have found a way of funding short-run London stage shows, producing TV drama at a relatively modest cost as far as individual channels are concerned, protecting the long-term earnings of the actors concerned and giving the Basilidon Fund a return.

If most of those hopes come true this one should run and run.

— Financial Times news features

Deer run wild in Paris forests

By Marc Niederhauser

Reuter

CHANTILLY, France — Just half an hour's drive from Paris, despite motorways and urban encroachment and poachers, herds of red deer still flourish and run wild.

There are six to seven hundred stags and does in the forests of Halatte, Chantilly and Ermenonville, declared Bertrand Lefebvre, head of the Chantilly bureau of the French Forest Authority (ONF).

To reach this estimate, the ONF organised its annual deer census earlier this month in the three forests, which cover 25,000 hectares (62,000 acres) of state and private woodland north of the capital.

On a chilly winter morning, 180 people gathered before dawn in the forest of Ermenonville to take part in the count.

Most of them were forest authority officers and agents, but there were also representatives of the local hunt and nature lovers, all equipped with rubber boots and binoculars.

Among its purposes, the survey serves to determine how many animals will be killed during the next hunting season.

Watches were synchronised. Everyone was issued with a detailed map showing where they should be posted, eyes wide open, during the two hours after sunrise, when the animals emerge to graze.

Each person was to note every animal sighted, specifying sex, time seen and direction taken.

To complete the quasi-military operation, observation was renewed two hours before sunset and files collected by an expert to compute the results, eliminate double sightings and produce precise figures for the area surveyed.

Carried out in winter when trees are leafless so that animals can be seen more easily, the cen-

sus serves various purposes, said Mr. Lefebvre.

An ONF agent said the error factor could be high with a survey of this kind, but he believed the forest authority had a pretty good idea of the numbers of deer.

"The figures have to be used with caution when deciding how many deer are to be hunted," he said.

But he said fewer animals were lost to poachers than a few years ago, partly because the herds were smaller now.

A forest officer admitted the poachers still came at night with fast cars and expensive rifles.

"But large portions of the forests are now closed to traffic."

Perhaps the main deterrent, he added, was that those convicted stood lose the vehicles they came in. "The car is impounded as instrument to the crime. And generally, the vehicles used for poaching are not beetles."

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مركز المدينة

HOME NEWS

OIC chief praises stand against Zionist plots

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary-General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Habib Chatti, in a cable to Arafat and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif, said the OIC has recently contacted Islamic foreign ministers and appealed to them to take action vis-a-vis the Israeli crimes against holy places.

Mr. Chatti said in his cable that King Hassan II of Morocco, in his capacity as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, has called for an urgent meeting of the committee to study the situation in the holy city in the aftermath of the Zionist onslaughts.

Mr. Chatti expressed his appreciation of Jordan's stands in confronting and exposing Zionist plots.

Duke, Duchess of Kent depart from Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The Duke and Duchess of Kent left Jordan Friday at the end of a five-day visit during which they met His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and a number of officials. They also visited several tourist and historical sites.

The Duke and the Duchess were seen off at the airport by Crown Prince Hassan, Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath, the chief chamberlain, the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, the secretary-general of the Royal Court, the British ambassador in Amman and their wives.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Friday sees the Duke of Kent (centre left) off at the airport at the end of his five-day visit (Petra photo)

51 entrants participate in first 1983 auto test

By Ara Voskian
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The first auto test competition of 1983 was held Friday by the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan with 51 entries taking part in the event.

The two-stage competition started at 10 a.m. with all the participants having two runs on the same route prepared by the organisers inside the club compound.

The event was a clear victory for the small cars and their drivers as he winner of the competition, Yanal Komok, and the runner up, Nabil Dirani, were both driving Volkswagen Golf GTIs, while the third place winner was David Jep-

son in a Mini GT. Fourth place was won by Suhail Marar in another Volkswagen Golf GTI.

Mr. Komok won the day after his second run when he crossed the finishing line in one minute and 49.32 seconds followed by Mr. Dirani who finished in one minute and 51.80 seconds. David Jepson completed the course in one minute and 52.47 seconds followed by Suhail Marar in one minute and 54.94 seconds. Mr. Marar was disqualified in his first run for taking the wrong route.

The auto test competition was sponsored by Said Malthas and Sons Co. who are the agents for Alfa Romeo and Rover in Jordan. There will be four or five such

competitions annually with a larger number of drivers participating in these events according to Mr. Derek Ledger, the general manager of the Royal Automobile Club.

The routes, said Mr. Ledger, were prepared in such a way as to make it fair for big and small cars. He stressed the importance of the driver in such events and said that auto test competitions are popular with drivers "because they enjoy it".



Mr. Yanal Komok

National Rally

The forthcoming event, which is being organised by the club, will be the National Rally which will be held on April 29. The rally will cover a total distance of 220 kilometres, of which 170 kilometres will be in special stages. There will be six special stages during this rally.

The route for the National Rally begins at the club and continues via highway the new airport to Qasr Al Mushatta. It then turns behind the airport to 100 kilometres inside the desert up to Swaga. From Swaga the route leads to Qatranch and then 15 kilometres inside the desert.

This will be the first leg of the rally where all the entries will rest, regroup and work on repairs for one hour after which they will take the same route back to the club.

According to Mr. Ledger the purpose of the rally is that it should primarily be a good sporting event and secondly it will act as preparation for the Jordan International Rally which will be held on August 11 and 12.

The Jordan International Rally's route will include the ones

prepared for the National Rally to enable the new Jordanian drivers to train for the international event.

The National Rally will be sponsored by the British Bank of the Middle East and will comprise 25 to 30 entries. This is the first time the British Bank of the Middle East is sponsoring a rally in Jordan.

The Jordan International Rally, which is sponsored by the Amman Marriott Hotel, has become one of the six qualifying events in the Middle East Championship, said Mr. Ledger. "This championship replaced the Gulf Championship when the Jordan Rally was lately made one of the qualifying events in this area".

The five other qualifying events are the Omani Rally, the Dubai Rally, the Abu Dhabi Rally, the Bahrain Rally and the Kuwait Rally.

The Kuwait Rally, which was held on February 10, included two Jordanian participants Mr. Haile Aguilar and Mr. Zaid Bustami. But at the Bahrain Rally the Jordanians will not take part, they will only act as observers of the event.

UNICEF broadens support

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has initiated a new approach in supporting and assisting governmental programmes. Instead of rendering its support on the individual sectoral level, the UNICEF is now adopting the method of supporting integrated projects as a whole.

In this connection, the UNICEF has been given permission by the Jordanian government to form a central committee to supervise the coordination of projects. The committee will hold its first meeting at the Amman UNICEF office Saturday.

The committee includes representatives of the Ministries of Health, Education, and Social Development, the National Planning Council and the Water Supply Corporation.

UNICEF is assisting social development, vocational education,

preliminary health care and water projects in areas of low-income citizens selected in advance in a pioneering attempt to render comprehensive basic services where previously lacking. UNICEF is also assisting social development centres, schools, rural clinics and health centres in the refugee camps and poor areas by supplying them with the necessary equipment. It has also given workers in these fields specialised training particularly in rural development.

The UNICEF was established by the United Nations General Assembly on Dec. 11, 1946 and functions under the supervision of the Economic and Social Council. It assists child health, nutrition and welfare programmes in many countries and territories. Its work is financed through voluntary contributions from governments and donations from the public.

King wishes Greeks well

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable Thursday to Greek President Constantine Karamanlis on the anniversary of Greece's independence. The King wished the Greek president success in leading the Greek people towards further progress and prosperity.

Spanish team takes leave

AMMAN (Petra) — The Spanish military delegation, led by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Alvaro de Lacalle Lellup, left Amman Thursday at the end of a visit to Jordan which lasted several days.

During the visit, Gen. Lellup met His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, and a number of high-ranking officials.

Gen. Lellup and his delegation were seen off at Amman Airport by Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. Several high-ranking officers, the Spanish ambassador in Amman and the embassy staff.

Women's book exhibition opens Saturday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of Her Highness Princess Basma an exhibition of books and paintings opens Saturday at 5:30 p.m. at the Amman Hotel.

The three-day exhibition, which is organised by the Arab Women Graduates, will include books in Arabic and English, and paintings by Jordanian women.

The Arab Women's Library and Publishing House will exhibit the new cards they have produced on motherhood commemorating the "child of war" in Beirut designed by Samia Zaru.

Two silk-screened posters, about Palestinian Land Day will also be shown. One of the two posters, which are designed by Mona Saudi, is accompanied by a poem by Mahmoud Darwish.

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Iraq receives \$65m credit from Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Central Bank of Jordan is to make a \$65 million credit facility available to Iraq to help cover outstanding payments owed to Jordanian companies, a Central Bank spokesman has said.

Out of the total, \$45 million will be made available exclusively to firms operating in the manufacturing industry which reflects the difficulties being experienced by these companies as their market in Iraq contracts. The other \$20 million will be used for the service sector and for the Jor-

danian interests in joint commercial ventures between the two countries.

The agreement is provisionally to run for six months, but the facility can be extended for half yearly intervals given mutual agreement.

The credit will be made available

in the form of an account held with the Central Bank by its counterpart in Baghdad, and the Iraqi Central Bank will have complete control over the allocation of the credit within the terms of the agreement.

During the first half of 1982, 49 per cent of Jordan's exports, mainly in the form of consumer and household goods, were exported to Iraq. However, the levels of exports are known to have fallen off steeply towards the end of the year.

Hassan meets Islamic councillors

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received Thursday the members of the executive council of the Islamic universities league which held its ninth session at the Islamic cultural centre of the University of Jordan under the league chairman, Mohammad Al Fasi.

Mr. Fasi gave Prince Hassan an explanation of the role of the league in coordinating scientific research plans, aiding the exchange of professors and helping students at Islamic universities.

Prince Hassan said the recommendations adopted by the

session in this connection are important, and those recommendations which are feasible should be implemented forthwith. Prince Hassan expressed support for the creation of consumer protection associations and a Zakat tax fund as well as a translation of the research and recommendations of the session into foreign languages.

The meetings of the executive council of the Islamic universities league and the seminar on "Islam and the economy" were concluded at the University of Jordan Sharia College Wednesday.

In its resolutions, the seminar called for the restructuring of economic institutions according to the Islamic ideology and the formation of a permanent committee of clergymen and economists to chart a new approach in teaching about the Islamic economy at schools and universities. It also recommended the establishment of cooperatives and the tackling of problems in the commercial market according to the Islamic Sharia. It also called for the combating of over-spending, and for the establishment of a Zakat institution to invest its funds and to use the profits for charitable purposes.

Iraq, Jordan begin talks on cooperatives

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Official Jordanian-Iraqi talks on cooperation in the field of cooperatives began in Baghdad Thursday. The Jordanian side, under Director-General of the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Hassan Al Nahulsi, and the Iraqi side, under Chairman of the General Federation of the Iraqi Farmers Association (GFIFA) Karim Al Jassem, met to discuss cooperation between the two countries.

Jordanian gets German diploma

AMMAN (J.T.) — The ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Jordan, Dr. Hermann Munz, on March 24th, received Mr. Madher Saeed Ghokashow, who is a member of the Faculty of Physical Education at the University of Jordan, in order to hand over to him a Certificate of Honour from the German Football Federation.

Mr. Ghokashow successfully attended a football training course at the Sports School of the Football State Association Middle Rhine in Hennef-Sieg. The training and examination covered the subjects of playing ability, theory, and the laws of the game.

Maclellan gives JD 11,000 to equip centre

AMMAN (Petra) — Canadian Ambassador to Jordan Keith Maclellan visited Thursday the Hussein Society for the Care and Rehabilitation of the Paralyzed. Ambassador Maclellan donated JD 11,000 for the purchase of equipment for the society's new centre, which will be established in Bayadri Wadi Al Seer.

His Majesty King Hussein had donated 10 dunams of land on which the centre will be established at a cost of JD 750,000. The centre will accommodate 200 tenants when finished.

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- The government of Jordan is developing a project which has the objective of upgrading and improving the professional and institutional capability of two private Jordanian engineering firms in the design, supervision and construction of municipal water and sewerage facilities. The proposed vehicle for the required technical and managerial capability transfer will be initially two contracts with selected Jordanian consultant engineering firms which will be required to associate with U.S. sanitary engineering firms. It is expected that the Jordanian firms would provide the major portion of the required engineering input but would receive necessary technical and managerial guidance and training from specially selected members of the professional staff of the U.S. associate. The limitation of U.S. sanitary engineering firms is required for financing AID procedures.
- The government of Jordan, as represented by the Water Supply Corporation, invites submission of qualification data by Jordanian consultant engineering firms which can qualify for short listing for final design and supervision of construction services for water distribution, sewerage and stormwater drainage systems for towns in both the southern and northern regions of Jordan.
- Only those Jordanian engineering firms which have at least one principal or key employee with experience in sanitary engineering, have an in-house capability in engineering design and supervision of construction of sanitary engineering projects, and have an adequate number of full-time permanent staff of engineers, specification writers, estimators, draftsmen, surveyors and other necessary technicians need apply.
- Qualification data shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - Name, address, date of incorporation and type of firm.
 - Names of principals and key employees of firm, including professional specialties and brief bio-data.
 - List of contracts underway or completed by firm in the last five years of similar type of the services under consideration, with brief description, location, name of owner, total cost and type of services provided. Also list names of firm's present staff and types of services provided for each contract.
 - Name and address of firm's bankers or other credit references.
 - Any additional information which will demonstrate the degree of qualification of the firm for the service under consideration.
- Although the Jordanian engineering consulting firms ultimately selected to provide the required services will be required to associate with a U.S. consulting engineering firm, the name or qualification of the U.S. associates should not be included with the qualification data of the local firm. The resulting short list of qualified local firms will be issued a request for proposals, which will include the criteria and procedure for selection of U.S. engineering associates.
- Qualification data shall be submitted not later than 12:00 a.m. (noon) on Tuesday April 5, 1983 to:

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Shoot'em up, Ron

THE proposal by United States President Ronald Reagan for a new American strategic defence programme based on an ability to destroy attacking Soviet nuclear warheads before they reach the United States will be debated on many different levels. From our perspective, Mr. Reagan appears to be a man who talks big and carries a small stick. His preoccupation with shooting down Russian missiles is understandable, perhaps, from his perspective as the Chief Cowpoke of Rancho North Atlantic. But he has plenty of other opportunities to demonstrate his commitment to freedom and democracy throughout the world. He could start by applying the same principles to Israel that he applies to the Soviet Union, for example.

It strikes us as an example of badly mangled priorities for the United States to strike a blow for freedom in the upper atmosphere while American weapons, money and chronic political indifference allow Israel to deny freedom to Palestinians, Lebanese and other Arabs throughout the Middle East. Mr. Reagan is a slick quick-shooter when it comes to applying sanctions against the Soviet Union, Poland, or other eastern bloc states who are deemed to violate the principles of Rancho North Atlantic; but he seems to carry a six-shooter full of old blanks when it comes to applying similar sanctions against Israel when Israel uses American material, money and political support to carry out its predatory policies in the Middle East.

All in all, Mr. Reagan strikes us this week as a man who is trying to run before he has walked properly. He is reaching for the stars while standing on a moral foundation with the consistency of quicksand. What good is it to keep America free if America finances and permits the subjugation of Arabs by its Israeli "strategic ally"? What difference is there between Soviet actions in Afghanistan and American-Israeli actions in Palestine and Lebanon? Perhaps Mr. Reagan could make another television speech with plenty of nice big satellite pictures showing the Lebanese cities that have been destroyed by American guns in Israeli hands? Or is Mr. Reagan's penchant for dramatics subject to an Israeli veto? Mr. Reagan should pick on someone his own size, for a change.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Now ASEAN joins EEC call

THE Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) have expressed their readiness to support the Brussels' statement issued by the European Economic Community (EEC) upon the conclusion of its summit in the Belgian capital. The gesture was made in the final joint communiqué, issued by ASEAN after their meeting in Bangkok. The step was made after a British proposition was introduced by British Foreign Minister Francis Pym, on behalf of the ten EEC members.

The European move indicates that Europe has undertaken to promote its Brussels statement throughout the world. The Asian group's positive response strengthens the European stand and increases pressure on Israel aimed at changing its anti-peace stance.

The two groups appear to want to coordinate their stands to urge the U.S. to assert its credibility with regards to President Reagan's initiative for the Middle East. Nonetheless, the Arabs must claim most of the credit for the position newly adopted by the two economic communities. Hence, it is essential for the Arabs to reconstitute their position to play a more effective role in mobilising world public opinion towards establishing a just and durable peace in the region.

Al Dustour: Lebanon's new strategy

LEBANON seems to have got fed up with the U.S.-Israeli toying with its territorial integrity and sovereignty regarding an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. The Lebanese pronouncement that they have no more concessions to make, and the official announcement of the U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib should not return to Lebanon, demonstrates fully that the Americans have been using their presence and influence in the region to cover up for Israel.

The U.S. has the ability and power to pressure Israel into changing its position, and stopping it from its persistent violation of Lebanese sovereignty. The Lebanese reaction to the U.S. biased stand in favour of Israel is designed to leave the door open to totally different strategies to the one at present being pursued. The only way for them to liberate their land appears to be by waging a war of liberation in which tens of thousands of Arab patriots are ready to participate.

Taking the internal Israeli situation into account, it is hard to foretell what the consequences of such an alternative would be, and its inevitably enormous impact on both Israeli and American interests in the Middle East. If Lebanon does choose to adopt a new approach to liberating its territory, not only Arabs, but also all justice and freedom loving people in the world will be on their side.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel's arms race

THE Middle East on behalf of the superpowers is returning to the arms race and at the expense of solving its urgent problems. The ground-to-air missiles to be delivered by the U.S. to Israel, and the lifting of the ban on exporting fighter planes to Israel are concurrent with a strong campaign against the SAM-5 missiles in Syria, and their Soviet technicians.

Israel spares no effort to keep the military balance in the region in its favour. The West is persistently reminded by Israel that Israel is the spearhead against Soviet influence in the region. The announcement of a new shipment of arms to be sent to Israel shows the extent of Israel's ability to force the U.S. administration to respond positively to its demands. The American decision obviously strengthens the present Israeli position against peace, and the Reagan initiative included.

It might be understandable that the U.S. refrains from pressuring Israel into abiding by peace requirements, but it is absurd to tolerate the fact that \$2.5 billion of U.S. economic and military aid is allocated to Israel. This can in no way reflect any genuine peaceful intentions towards the Middle East on the American side. Escalation of U.S. arms exports to Israel can only exacerbate the arms race in the region and undermine America's own peace efforts.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

A Lebanon-Vietnam analogy

By Franz Schurmann

The dissent that erupted in Israel over the report by the Israeli Investigative Commission on the Sabra-Shatila massacres reminds me, even from a distance, of the dissent that erupted in the U.S. in the mid-1960's over the Vietnam War. I know the story of the U.S. dissent well since I was deeply involved in it.

I have never been to Israel, but the juxtaposition of forces I see on my TV set here and what we experienced in the U.S. during the Vietnam War seems amazingly similar. On the anti-Sharon side are the educated, the pro-Sharon side are the patriotic. In Israel it is said to be a conflict between Jews of European, Ashkenazic extraction, and those of Third World, Sephardic roots. In the U.S., it was a clash between students and workers.

Late in 1968, the U.S. left was shocked by the bitter clashes that erupted between students and what we call "hard hats." A hard-hat is a tough plastic helmet worn by workers in construction sites where there is danger of injury from falling objects. For the liberal and Marxist left, these were the people by, for, through whom socialism was to be made. Instead they turned out to be the most patriotic, anti-Communist, conservative element of the people. And they hated the students, many of whom came from wealthy families and who professed radical ideologies of one sort or another.

It was a dangerous period for the U.S. in the late 1970's. Some observers thought we were moving close to a Lebanon-style civil war. Hatred began to grow from the apex of government down to ordinary people. In early May 1970 an incident shocked government and people into awareness as to how close we were to the precipice of civil strife. During a student demonstration at Kent State, a small college in Ohio, National Guardsmen opened fire and killed four students. It was more than an accident. It was symptomatic of the same bitter hatred that had flared earlier between students and hard-hats.

As I think back to those days I realise that the clash went beyond the issue of the war. It dealt with deep ideological issues: Whose values were to shape the country, the left values of the students or the right values of the workers? What prevented the clash from turning into an internal war was the decision by Lyndon Johnson on March 31, 1968, to

start the process of getting the U.S. out of the war by coming to terms with our North Vietnamese enemy. In the end, neither left nor right values have come to reshape the country. Other trends have come into force.

I sense a similar conflict arising in Israel. The values of "Peace Now" are not so different from those of the mainstream anti-war students, that is to say moderately leftist or liberal. And if Sharon manifests classical fascist traits, much of his working class Sephardic following simply shares the same kind of militant patriotism that motivated American workers back in the 1960's.

At the time, I think the U.S. was much closer to an Argentina-style military-dominated government than most

Americans realise. It did not happen because two presidents, Johnson and Nixon, moved courageously and cleverly to prevent it. All it needed was the declaration of a national emergency, and Johnson came very close to making such a declaration.

It is possible that if internal dissension worsens in Israel. Begin may call for national elections, and a tough right-wing regime may come into being determined to keep the "north bank" stamp out of an Arab presence on the West Bank, and defy the world much as South Africa has been doing. If that does not happen, then whatever government there is will have to come to terms with Israel's enemies, particularly the PLO.

The eruption of this Vietnam-type dissent in Israel

has made the firmest policy of the Israeli government impossible to continue, namely dragging and dragging out things until *fait accompli* are created. The dissent is now some foam on an otherwise powerful ocean. It is a problem that cuts through the entire country. If not resolved it will only get worse, and what is most dangerous from the Israeli government viewpoint, is the possibility that dissent could begin to tear the army apart, exactly as happened with the U.S. in Vietnam.

With the Israeli situation in Lebanon, the Lebanon-Vietnam analogy is more persuasive than ever. But one obvious difference is that Israel, the small USA, is not 7,000 miles away but right there at the heart of the broader conflict.

Jimmy Carter thinks prospects look dismal for an overall Middle East settlement

By Jeffrey Antevil

Reuter

WASHINGTON — Four years after Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty in ceremony on the White House lawn, its chief architect says prospects look dismal for an overall Middle East settlement.

The assessment by former President Jimmy Carter during a secret Middle East tour is shared by Reagan administration officials. At least in public, they continue to voice hopes for reviving a long-moribund peace drive.

Nevertheless, they are still preoccupied with slow-moving efforts to get Israeli and other foreign troops out of Lebanon, an important aspect of the Middle East picture although a sideshow to the comprehensive peace process.

At the same time, Middle East specialists are raising far-reaching questions about chances for breathing new life into that process, despite President Reagan's sweeping peace initiative which is now

nearly seven months old.

Two experts, to similar analyses, said recently that Israel and the U.S. no longer appeared to share the goals and commitments that historically underlay their policies in the area.

Mr. Carter, a sharp critic of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's policies, last week cited Arab charges that expanding Jewish settlements in the West Bank were "a demonstration that Israel is not negotiating in good faith."

Mr. Carter, who devoted countless hours to hammering out the Egyptian-Israeli treaty signed on March 26, 1979, appeared to attribute the present bleak outlook to his successor's failure to make a similar personal effort.

But Middle East expert Harold Saunders, who as assistant secretary of state helped negotiate the treaty, believes top-level American involvement began waning late in 1979, when Mr. Carter turned his attention to Iran, Poland, strategic arms limitation and other matters.

Mr. Saunders says neither Mr.

Reagan nor his secretaries of state have given the Middle East anything like the personal attention that produced the 1978 Camp David accords and the earlier disengagement agreements worked out by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

He says such involvement is especially vital now when the U.S. and Israel may be heading down divergent paths.

Mr. Begin and the late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt signed the peace treaty, ending 30 years of hostility, only six months after Mr. Carter prodded them into agreeing on a "framework for peace" in 13 days of talks at Camp David, Maryland.

Mr. Saunders said recently the real issue was not whether the U.S. should step up pressure on Israel or when time would run out for the peace process and the Reagan plan, but whether Americans and Israelis still seek the same compromise goal.

That goal was based historically on partition or sharing of the old

Palestine between Jews and Arabs, which the Israeli government now appeared to reject, the former official said.

He said Americans had failed to consider whether their commitment since 1948 to the security of an Israeli state based on a just compromise with its neighbours extended also to "a winner-take-all Israel" occupying captured Arab lands.

In an even blunter analysis, Larry Fabian, secretary of the private Carnegie endowment, says in the latest issue of Foreign Policy magazine that Mr. Begin's policies have shaken "shared convictions" that had kept U.S.-Israeli relations on course.

Mr. Reagan may be Israel's strongest supporter of any U.S. president since Harry Truman in 1948, Mr. Fabian says.

But no president, however sympathetic to Israel, "can offer it immunity in the United States from the consequences of West Bank policies that are not consonant with a central requirement

of the American-Israeli compact: That these two countries be allies in the search for peace."

Reagan administration officials, who have been working to draw Jordanians and Palestinians into revived negotiations on the West Bank, do not accept this pessimistic analysis.

But they have not yet been able, despite reported progress in lengthy meetings with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in Washington last week, to induce Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, apparently a precondition for negotiations.

Mr. Reagan, in two meetings with Mr. Begin since 1981, concentrated on Soviet threats to the Middle East and the conflict in Lebanon, and Secretary of State George Shultz, in office for nine months, has yet to visit the region.

Even Mr. Reagan's critics, however, credit him with the boldest, most comprehensive U.S. peace initiative yet offered.

But they increasingly question his commitment to see his Sept. 1

initiative through and ask whether he shares the sense of urgency of recent presidents about the Middle East.

The Reagan plan called for Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan.

Another probable explanation for Washington's more relaxed attitude about the Middle East peace process is the weakening of what used to be called "the Arab oil weapon."

Mr. Carter's peace efforts in 1977-9 were spurred by the fact that some three million barrels of oil a day, more than a third of total U.S. imports, came from Arab nations which had pressured the U.S. economy with an embargo in 1973.

By last year, the Arabs supplied less than 900,000 barrels a day, accounting for a much smaller portion of declining American energy consumption. The Arab oil producers currently provide well under 10 per cent of total U.S. oil imports.



Still sporadic fighting in the Horn

By Bernard Edinger

Reuter

MOGADISHU — Nine months after the last outbreak of serious fighting in the troubled Horn of Africa, Somali and Ethiopian troops still engage daily in sporadic exchanges of artillery fire.

According to both Somali army officers and Western diplomats, speaking to Reuters in Somalia's capital over the past few days, the fighting is of relatively low intensity. But Colonel Ibrahim Dolal, head of the Somali army's political branch and its chief military spokesman, said Somalia believed Ethiopia would at some future date re-launch the hostilities that bloodied the border last July and August. Ethiopia denies any involvement in the fighting and says Somali forces are facing guerrillas of their own nationality who are opposed to President Mohammed Siad Barre.

Col. Dolal, in the first in-depth military briefing given to a foreign newsman in several months, dismissed the notion and said guerrillas of the Ethiopian-backed Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) numbered only 500 men of which less than 400 were on the fighting line.

"The truth is that Ethiopian regular troops are occupying two sectors within Somalia and that in each pocket they control, they have between 10,000 and 12,000 men. Therefore, the SSDF do not count for anything," Col. Dolal said.

According to the Somali officer, the pocket occupied by Ethiopian forces in the Balele area some 325 kilometres north of Mogadishu is 30 kilometres deep and 15 kilometres wide. This area is occupied by the Ethiopian eighth division and an independent brigade, he said.

The second pocket at Gologob, a further 300 kilometres north along the unmarked desert border, is 12 kilometres deep on a 20-kilometre front, he said. This area is occupied by Ethiopia's 11th division, he added. "What we have noted, however, is that over the past month and a half, the Ethiopians have brought their fifth motorised division into the region as a ready reserve that could enter the fray into either pocket at will. This unit is made up of an artillery regiment and three brigades mounted on armoured personnel carriers," he said.

"I'm not saying they will move now but we do believe the Ethiopians will try again to attack. They are certainly constantly reorganising their rear echelons," he said.

Cuban training

Col. Dolal said Soviet advisers were present in Ethiopian units down to battalion level, that a South Yemenite detachment was present to man heavy artillery pieces and that Libyan officers were also to be found in the Ethiopian lines. A Cuban armoured brigade at Jijiga far further to the north

was not involved but Cubans gave training to the anti-government guerrillas, he said.

Col. Dolal was openly bitter at what he described as lukewarm military support from the West compared to what Ethiopian forces received from Eastern bloc allies.

"We don't get from the West a fifth of the equipment which the Russians and their surrogates provide to the Ethiopians," he said.

Western diplomats based here agreed this was true. In carefully couched language they barely hid the fear that a strongly re-armed Somali army would immediately slice into Ethiopia, re-igniting the whole of the area and increasing East-West confrontation.

The diplomats said Italy, Egypt and particularly the United States had supplied Somalia's 60,000-man army with advanced defensive equipment such as anti-tank missiles mounted on armoured personnel carriers.

"If you ask me what we need," Col. Dolal said, "I would answer that the first priority is tanks, the next priority is tanks and the priority after that is more tanks."

Told of the comment, one Western ambassador said the supply of offensive weaponry was what the Somali army wanted to revenge its defeat in the 1977-1978 Ogaden war.

Somalia has never accepted Ethiopian control as a result of colonial treaties of the huge Ogaden region across the border which is inhabited mainly by ethnic Somalis. According to official

Somali accounts, regular Somali forces only entered the fray in 1977 to back the Western Somali Liberation Front, which sought to expel Ethiopia from the area.

Somali forces pushed aside defending Ethiopians, drove hundreds of kilometres ahead and turned back only when Cuban troops and airlifts of Soviet equipment tipped the balance. Last summer's Ethiopian offensive was partially for revenge but mainly based on an incorrect evaluation that the Somali administration would crumble from within if under military pressure from the outside, diplomats said here.

"We are far away and unknown to public opinion in the West," Col. Dolal said. "But all you have to do is look at a map and see our importance strategically to the Soviets, our Indian ocean coasts, the petrol tanker lines. Everything is there for them to incite the Ethiopians to try once more. I hope the West won't be sorry for not backing us sufficiently."

In the meantime, the unnoticed fighting continues in the scrub of the sweltering desert. Somalia does not publish figures on its own losses, but it estimates that between 20 and 40 Ethiopians die monthly as a result of artillery fire or in the 2.8 kilometre no-man's land between the forces. But massive firepower is ready on either side. Somalia says it killed more than 1,500 Ethiopian troops when the fighting flared for a few weeks last July.

Hungary's liberal reputation tarnished

By Jonathan Lynn

Reuter

BUDAPEST — A recent crackdown on a centre distributing unofficial literature in Budapest has tarnished Hungary's reputation as the most liberal Soviet-bloc country, diplomats say.

Opposition sources in the Hungarian capital say the centre's closure marks a turning point, but diplomats believe Hungary remains fairly tolerant by Eastern European standards and has merely restated the limits to dissent. Last December, police twice raided the Budapest flat of Laszlo Rajk, son of a former foreign minister executed after a show trial in 1949, and confiscated *samizdat* or unofficial publications and duplicating machinery.

In January police evicted Mr. Rajk from his flat, where the *samizdat* had been on sale every Tuesday night for nearly two years. Dissidents say Mr. Rajk has opened a similar centre in his new home in a Budapest suburb. Dissidents were subject to some harassment last year, but Mr. Rajk's treatment was much less severe than would have been the case in other Soviet-bloc countries, the diplomats said.

The dissidents say they will continue to publish their *samizdat*, including their periodical *Beszelek*. Last month they presented an anthology of modern Hungarian literature and art which the police had already confiscated twice.

Shortly before the raids on Mr. Rajk's flat, the deputy editor-in-chief of the Communist Party daily *Nepszabadsag* wrote an article warning dissidents against political activities hostile to the state. But there have been no further signs of repression and diplomats said there had not been a general crackdown. Some speculated that Hungary's Communist rulers were only trying to reassure the new Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, that they are able to keep their house in order.

The authorities could also be warning dissidents not to take advantage of any worker dissatisfaction with austerity measures designed to balance trade and make industry more efficient. Dissidents have also raised the question of the large Hungarian minorities in neighbouring Rom-

ania and Czechoslovakia.

Ordinary Hungarians respond to allegations of discrimination against the minorities, but the government cannot be as vigorous as many Hungarians wish in taking up this sensitive issue with its allies in Bucharest and Prague.

Main concern

Speaking privately, Communist sources said the government's main concern was that, given Washington's willingness to use economic sanctions to express political disapproval, the dissidents might lose Hungary its hard-won footholds in Western markets by portraying the country in an unfavourable light. They said the authorities welcomed constructive criticism from non-Communists as long as the leading role of the Communist party remained sacrosanct.

But the dissidents, while conceding that Hungary is still more tolerant than other Communist countries, argue that the party's insistence on its leading role removes the possibility of real freedom.

"Nobody would deny that Hungary is liberal by Communist standards," one dissident said. "I would only dispute that in Hungary's liberalism there is a way out of the Soviet bloc, or that liberalism is growing, as it was two years ago." Hungary abounds with activities outside the direct control of the authorities, who encourage some and frown on others. An independent peace movement, the Peace Group for Dialogue, appeared in the country last year and is still growing.

The authorities believe peace is a matter for official bodies, but the peace group's policy of strict legality and openness have enabled it to survive. Official publications like the monthly *Mozgo Vilag* have been testing the bounds of the permissible and the press has carried a lively debate on the next stages of economic reform.

The authorities are now thinking of applying reforms to politics. Hungary's successful economic reform decentralised the economy, removing it from day-to-day party control and opening the way for private initiative. Reszso Myers, the architect of the economic reform and former deputy prime minister, recently suggested giving the rubber-stamp parliament more power.

It's up to us to make America see our point of view



Talking straight by Marwan Muasher

It is fair to assume that there is a wide feeling of bitterness shared by most Arabs towards the United States. Arabs feel that the Ame-

ricans (both individually and as a government) employ double standards of morality when dealing with them, standing for and practising values such as human rights, justice and freedom within their local boundaries, but denying those same rights to others, particularly Palestinians. It is precisely because the Americans have themselves decided to abide by such strict moral values that the bitterness and resentment felt towards them by Arabs exceed that towards any other nation. The popular feeling is that Americans are either completely blind or downright hypocritical.

In attempting to explain this apparent schizophrenic American behaviour, we have to acquire a closer understanding of the American people and their own culture. Otherwise, we will be committing the mistake of judging them by our own standards rather than by theirs, inviting criticism of the extent of fairness in such a judgement. We also have to understand how this culture is different from ours, in order to be able to see it through American, not Arab, eyes.

One very important factor that has helped shape American behaviour is geography. The United States today, with the exception of its immediate neighbours of Canada and Mexico, is separated by two big oceans from the rest of the world. Early settlers who immigrated to the New World looking

for a better life, trying to achieve the "American Dream", were probably all too happy with this geographic isolation. Let the world worry about its problems, and we will worry about ours, they thought. In fact, until their limited involvement in World War I and later their involvement in World War II did Americans break that self-imposed isolation. In short, they were too busy with creating and shaping their big, vast republic to care about other nations.

Not being in direct constant contact with other people because of the limitations of geography did not help either. This is in direct contrast with people like us, for example, who were surrounded throughout history by other nations and cultures that there is hardly a civilisation that did not leave its marks in our culture and land. In a way, we are more aware not only of other cultures than Americans are, but also of a greater sense of history. History, therefore, plays a much bigger role in our life than it does in that of the Americans. The point I am trying to stress is that because of all the above, Americans are not historically as politically oriented, especially in world matters, as other people are.

Another factor helping shape American behaviour is their "supremacy". Being viewed as a superpower, Americans saw the

themselves as affecting others more than the other way around. Thus, they did not feel compelled to reach out and learn about the problems of other nations. It is not important for the average American, for example, to learn a second language, an act which is essential to a better understanding of other cultures. They thus committed for a long time our same mistake of judging others using American standards without first understanding the nature of other cultures, and examining whether these standards can apply without modifications.

Recently, this has been changing. The effect of oil as a power that can affect America in the early 70's began to force Americans to have a second and more realistic look on how they view the world. The revolution in Iran and the consequent tragic taking of the hostages was another turning point in this regard. Americans began to feel they need to learn foreign languages to be better exposed to other people who might not think or act the same way they do. At the time, former U.S. Senator William Fulbright wrote an article in the magazine Newsweek in which he noted how few Americans were bilingual and pointed out the dangers of such a phenomenon.

The whole purpose behind this introduction is to point out that historically, Americans were indifferent inwards events happening

in the world, the Middle East being one of these events. It is not that the majority of Americans were born sympathisers of Israel. It is just that they did not care one way or the other. For a long time, the Middle East was to the average American what Guatemala is to the average Jordanian. He reads about it in the newspapers, but with no feelings attached. It is just another piece of news.

That could help explain America's attitude towards the world from a historical perspective. But of course, the situation regarding the Middle East, has drastically changed since World War II. More Americans than not today still support Israel even after clear Israeli violations (by American standards) of human rights and its continued occupation by force of Arab land.

Why, then, have the majority of Americans, who did not care about the world before and did not have prior biases, assumed this attitude?

The logical explanation, given that Americans are truly sincere in their beliefs and do practise them at home, is that they are misled. Several explanations have been offered as to this "misleading". The feeling of guilt towards the Holocaust of the Jews is a very famous one, but one that has been beaten to death. I will not, therefore, care to elaborate on it any further. Another famous explanation is the strength of the Jew-

ish lobby and propaganda in the United States. But while this strength has been talked about extensively, not much has been said about the reasons behind it. And, while the answer to this question in the past was "money", such an answer seems naive and ironic today with the huge financial capability of the Arabs, due to oil.

I think that the real reason behind the strength of the Jewish influence is that, to the Americans, Jews are "speaking their language". Most of the Jews who are influential in the U.S. are Americans. They were born and raised as Americans. They know the American culture, way of thinking, and mentality like no Arab outside the U.S. does, because they are part of that culture. Therefore, they speak to the Americans with a language and logic Americans understand.

Arabs, on the other hand, in the few instances they have tried to talk to the Americans, have for the most part employed tactics that most work in our culture, but that Americans cannot identify with. We seem to believe that it is enough to have a just cause for right to triumph in the end -- that the power of right by itself is enough. In our arguments presented to the Americans, we talk of history, of our right to the land, in an emotional way that Arabs identify with, but one that to Americans

has no meaning. The example of Guatemala is particularly fitting in this case, where we read or see violations of human rights on television, but are ready to forget them almost instantaneously. Emotions, I am afraid, are very difficult to transmit long-distance in such instances.

The Israelis, on the other hand, use tactics they know are effective with the Americans. They do not stress the fact as we do, that they immigrated into Palestine and drove inhabitants out because Americans do not know much about our history. Rather than going into intricate historical details that don't mean much to the Americans, they instead present themselves as "underdogs", a very effective argument to one that understands the American mind, as the Americans view themselves as underdogs who fought against the odds to establish a strong state, and who by instinct side with whoever they view as the underdog. Israelis present themselves as democratic, a point which is again essential in the Americans, who still feel, rightly or wrongly, that Israel is the only democracy in this part of the world, and who are so blinded by their love for democracy that they cannot see, or simply ignore, all the atrocities committed by this democratic state.

The point I am driving at is that in the cruel world of reality, it

often does not matter on whose side right stands. If we want Americans to deal fairly with us, we have to make them care. Sitting here and expecting the world to understand us will get us nowhere. In short, we have to address Americans using their logic -- not ours.

A major reason why recently Arabs have started in stand their ground against Israel in the U.S. is precisely this. They have started to understand that you have to work from within the American system to score points. The emergence of recent organisations, such as the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination League and the Arab-American University Graduates, points to the fact that Arabs are becoming more serious in presenting their case, and that successes can be achieved even with modest resources if the proper approach is used. Arabs are starting to employ the same tactics Jews have employed for a long time, that of addressing Americans by people who understand them most -- Americans, who in this case, happen to be of Arab origin.

While I am not sure whether or not our move to make Americans more sympathetic to us is too late, I can only hope that we learn from the experience. As a good lawyer would tell you, it is not enough to believe or know that right is on your side. Rather, it is how well you present your case.

'Behaviour depends on the image' -- why we should analyse the media

Dr. Issam Suleiman Mousa, assistant professor in the Department of Journalism and Mass Communications at Yarmouk University, Irbid, has undertaken detailed research into the Arab image in the U.S. media between 1900 and 1975.

All of us are aware of the important role the mass media play in our life. Besides making a big world look small, ideas and images are constantly and quickly made available about everything, including other foreign nations. The question, then, of how a certain nation is presented by means of mass media becomes of paramount interest to any person, from that nation, living in this increasingly smaller world.

It is generally recognised that the mass media perform a variety of functions regarding the creation of images, and that images in turn influence the patterns of behaviour. Kenneth Boulding believes that "behaviour depends on the image". The messages received by the individual and the feedback that may follow account for changes in image. Consequently, personal reality depends on one's image of events, which in turn is subject to the flow of messages from the outer world.

William Scott defines the image of a foreign nation as one "which constitutes the totality of attributes that a person recognises (or imagines) when he contemplates that nation". Operationally, the image consists of three components: the cognitive, or understanding of the object; the affective, or the liking/disliking aspect; and the act-

ion component, which manifests itself in the responses, the actions and reactions to the object.

Such national images are either oversimplified or only partly factual. This is because there are obviously many types of people in any nation, and the overall image does not consider the different types. Yet, such an image is marked by relative coherence and consistency.

It has been argued that in modern societies, images and stereotypes are disseminated largely through the popular culture of the mass media, books, art and literature, to which the individual is exposed. Additionally, the mass media may well reflect stereotypes already in the public domain, and give them wider dissemination and credence.

Image study is useful in explaining how the mass media depict a certain subject or issue. In their analysis of the agenda-setting function, Kraus and Davis have explained how the media may structure our world for us: "Television, newspaper, radio, and film seem to have enormous power in shaping public opinion of issues confronting society. By just paying attention to some issues while ignoring others, the mass media, deliberately or otherwise, may set priorities of concern within various sections of the public". The Arabs, as an ancient nation,

have historically developed a variety of relations -- commercial, cultural, and military -- with the West. In the twentieth century, this relationship has had a new impetus.

In 1916, the Arabs sought independence from the Ottoman Turks. The Arabs turned to European allies, who offered aid during WWI and promised to support Arab independence. But, when the Arabs discovered that these allies had secretly planned to fragment, and then to rule, their countries, the Arabs became disillusioned and disappointed. As Arab-European relationships began to deteriorate, a new actor began to show prospects, namely the United States of America.

Following WWI, the U.S. emerged as an international power with interests in the Middle East. The Arabs were willing to cooperate. The principles of self-determination and self-rule which the Americans supported during the war, were still fresh in their memory. After WWI, despite setbacks, Arab-U.S. relations have generally increased, at the same time when Arab-European relations were dwindling.

In spite of this continuing growth in U.S.-Arab relations, several researchers have suggested that the American press, and the mass media generally, unfair to the Arabs following WWI. This led to the present endeavour--to find out how the Arabs were portrayed between 1917 and 1947 -- with its sole focus on the press which was the predominant mass medium in that period. This research, therefore,

represents part of the general quest on the relationship of a major power, as revealed by its press, with the Arabs.

Contemporary research on the portrayal of the Arabs in the U.S. press has invariably linked them to Israel, the super-powers increasing involvement in the Middle East conflict, and more recently, the problems of world oil supply and price increases. This portrayal, it can be argued, is limited, because of its focus. Furthermore, the research on Arab portrayal is also limited because it ignores Arab portrayal in the U.S. press prior to 1948.

Modern Arab history began thirty years earlier. On June 10, 1916, the Arab Revolt was declared against the Ottoman Turks -- after four centuries of rule -- with the intent of independence. This revolt marked the beginning of a new era in Arab history. It marked the birth of nationalism, a new loyalty above that of religion. It saw the Arabs, possibly for the first time in history, ally themselves with Western powers against brethren in faith. Following WWI, political, social and economic relations and influences were intensified, and Arab-U.S. relations increased, particularly in the 1940s.

Hence, the concern of the present project: to analyse in detail Arab portrayal in the U.S. press between 1916 and 1948, and to present a summary of what other researchers have found about the Arab image prior to 1916 and after 1948.

Arab portrayal between 1916 and 1948 is a necessary back-

ground to later analysis of the Arab image. It is also a cornerstone in the development of the Arab image, which links the past "romantic" image of the Arabs, which prevailed prior to 1916, to the image which the post-1948 research has uncovered. What adds to the significance of this period is the fact that the Arabs may well have been seen in several roles between 1916 and 1948.

In 1916, for example, the Arabs allied themselves with the Western European powers, particularly Britain. Later years saw them in conflict with the same Western powers with which they were once allied. Additionally, it was a period marked by growing Arab nationalism, and increasing regional fragmentation which saw many new entities, or semi-entities, emerge as independent, such as Lebanon, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia. This period also marked the origins of the Israeli-Arab conflict, and the gradual involvement of the super-powers in it on a larger scale following WWI.

Conflict and co-operation seem to be important themes in this period, which was marked by cooperation with the West in the early years and by conflict in the later years -- among the Arabs themselves, with the colonial powers of Europe, and the pre-Israeli Jews. Therefore, conflict and co-operation were possibly the underlying themes that influenced Arab portrayal in the U.S. press between 1916-1948.

It may be argued that the U.S. interest in the Arab Middle East

was less before 1948 than in later years. American press and public attention to the Middle East has certainly grown in recent years. This increasing interest may be attributed to several reasons. The Americans were directly faced by scarce and costly oil supplies which were linked to the oil-producing Arab countries. The Americans also have important oil interests in some Arab countries (such as Saudi Arabia, with its vast oil resources) which they want to protect.

Additionally, the Americans were also on the brink of military confrontation with the Soviet Union, on several occasions, over the Middle East conflict. American policy makers tried unilaterally to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict through a negotiated settlement, which eventually led to the signing of the Camp David Agreement.

All these factors have caused an increasing interest in the Arabs, their economics and conflicts. As the Middle East became directly linked to U.S. interests abroad, the mass media -- particularly the press -- accounted for much of the attention given to that area and its peoples. In an analysis of the editorial coverage of ten leading American newspapers in the 1976 presidential campaign, it was found that 9.1 per cent of all editorials were devoted to a discussion of U.S.-Arab relations. This subject ranked third in editorial attention after foreign affairs, and arms control.

But, it may be argued, as well, that the interest in the Arabs is not only a recent phenomenon; it is an

old one also. Historically, the first commercial ties between the U.S. and the Arabs date back to the middle of the 18th century. This relationship took several dimensions in the following years and began to accelerate after WWI. U.S. policy until the mid 1940s was one of non-involvement as dictated by the Monroe Doctrine.

This does not mean that the Americans did not develop other ties with the Arabs. In the first quarter of the 19th century, missionaries operated in Syria and, a few years later, in Egypt. The religious activity then was diversified to include relief and other educational and philanthropic enterprises. In the 1930s, archaeological, commercial and petroleum interests were pre-dominant.

Gradually, the "philanthropic interest gave way to economic interests. "By 1939", historian DeNovo observes, "oil and Zionism were the two most potent factors operating to outmoded traditional American non-involvement in the Arab Middle East."

The U.S. in the Thirties and Forties officially recognised some Arab states. During WWI, American air bases were established in some Arab countries, and economic relations were developed with others.

Concerning the Palestine question, President Roosevelt assured the Zionist leaders without giving them any "hard commitment". He also placated the Arabs by communicating to Ibn Saud in 1943 that the U.S. "would take no steps on Palestine without consulting

with him". This message was reiterated to other Arab leaders. But in 1944 Roosevelt endorsed "his party's pledge to work in behalf of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth."

After WWI, the U.S. realised that Russia had developed an interest in the Middle East. The Truman Doctrine was proclaimed, to "contain" the Soviet influence in the area. William Polk observes that "a touchstone of American policy has remained its desire to keep the Soviet Union out of the Middle East." The Truman Doctrine was applied with considerable success in the non-Arab countries of the Middle East. Greece and Turkey became willing participants in the Western defence system.

But, in Arab countries, the implementation of this policy took on another dimension as Truman's administration embarked on a policy supporting Palestine's admission into the United Nations, recognising the newborn Israel and supporting it economically. In 1950, the U.S. joined Britain and France in issuing the Tripartite Declaration on the security of the frontiers of Middle East states.

Between 1945 and 1955, the main lines of U.S. policy in the Middle East were established. Most of these policies, Polk writes, "were inherited from Great Britain, transferred from other areas, or grew out of American domestic attitudes". But, as laid down by Truman's administration and developed by Eisenhower's, these policies "still form the basis of most contemporary activities".

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

MUSEUMS

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

<div><div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div><div>MAIN CHANNEL</div><div><div>14:00.....Koran</div><div>16:30.....Cartoons</div><div>16:30.....Cartoons</div><div>17:00.....English Football League Cup Final</div><div>18:45.....George</div><div>19:15.....Local Programme</div><div>19:30.....Local Programme</div><div>20:00.....News in Arabic</div><div>20:30.....Arabic Series</div><div>21:00.....Arabic Play</div><div>23:00.....News in Arabic</div></div><div>FOREIGN CHANNEL</div><div><div>18:00.....French Programme</div><div>19:00.....News in French</div><div>20:00.....News in Hebrew</div><div>21:00.....Documentary</div><div>22:00.....Saturday Variety Show</div><div>23:00.....News in English</div><div>23:15.....Feature Film</div></div></div> <div><div>RADIO JORDAN</div><div>855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM & partly on 95.60 KHz SW</div><div><div>07:10.....Morning Show</div><div>07:30.....News Bulletin</div><div>10:00.....News Summary</div><div>12:00.....News Summary</div><div>12:05.....Pop Session</div><div>14:00.....News Bulletin</div><div>14:30.....Picnic Time</div><div>15:00.....Concert Hour</div><div>16:00.....News Summary</div><div>16:05.....Instrumentals</div><div>17:00.....Jordan Weekly</div><div>17:30.....Special Feature</div><div>18:00.....News Summary</div><div>18:05.....Special Feature</div><div>18:30.....Great Books of Islam</div><div>19:00.....Newsdesk</div><div>19:30.....Top Twenty</div><div>20:30.....Date with a Star</div><div>21:00.....News Summary</div><div>21:05.....Classical Concert</div><div>21:05.....News Summary</div><div>21:05.....First Spin</div><div>21:05.....News Summary</div><div>21:05.....Country Music</div><div>23:00.....News Headlines, Sign Off</div></div></div> <div><div>BBC WORLD SERVICE</div><div>639, 720, 1413 KHz</div><div><div>06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz Workshop</div><div>06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections</div><div>07:00 World News 07:05 British Press Review 07:15 About Britain 07:30 New Ideas 07:40 Book Choice 07:55 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 About Time 09:00 World News 09:00 News about Britain 09:15 From the Weeklies 09:30 Classical Record Review 09:45 News Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Liana 10:25 Newsdesk 10:30 Newsdesk 10:35 World News 10:40 World News 10:45 World News 10:50 World News 10:55 World News 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Science in Action 11:55 My World 12:30 Just a Minute 13:00 World News 13:05 News About Britain 13:15 About Britain 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Anything Goes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Commentary 15:15 Network U.K. 15:30 The Price of Progress 16:00 Big Band Sound 16:30 Arranged for the Piano 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Saturday Special 18:00 World News 18:05 Saturday Special 18:15 Saturday Special 19:00 News Summary 19:05 Saturday Special 19:10 Book Choice 19:15 The Magic of... 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:05 News About Britain 20:15 Private Line 20:20 Crystal and Fox 21:30 About Time 22:00 World News 22:05 World News 22:10 Good Books 22:30 Book, Music and Lyrics 23:15 Staying On 23:30 People and Politics 24:00 World News 24:05 From Our Own Correspondent 06:30 New Ideas 06:45 Reflections 06:55 Sports Round-up 07:00 World News 07:05 Newsdesk 07:10 World News 07:15 Letterbox 07:30 Meridian.</div></div><div><div>VOICE OF AMERICA</div><div>1260, 7205, 11925, 15205</div><div><div>05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and This Week 17:30 Press Conference USA 18:00 Special English: News, Words, and Their Stories, Feature: Short Stories 18:30 New York, New York, New York 19:00 Weekend 20:00 Special English: News and This Week 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 Special English: news/words and their stories 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend</div></div></div></div>	<div><div>TODAY'S EVENTS</div><div>EXHIBITIONS</div><div><div>* These exhibitions are on at the French Cultural Centre: -- "Jean-Jacques Rousseau," -- "Aryelles and Goussier" by Nicole Massin.</div></div><div><div>CHILDREN'S FILMS</div><div>* Ein Kneifer Auf Eratortur (sub-titled in English) and Dada, at the Goethe Institute at 4:30 p.m.</div></div><div><div>CHURCHES</div><div>St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, 37440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, 661757. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Jabbal Amman, 37441. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261. St. Raphael Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751. American International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.</div></div><div><div>CULTURAL CENTRES</div><div>Royal Cultural Centre -- Tel. 669026 American Centre 41520 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37069 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre 39777 Haya Arts Centre 665195 Hussein Youth City 667181 Y.W.C.A. 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. 664251 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library 84355</div></div></div>	<div><div>MUSEUMS</div><div>Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jericho (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qura'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and Sundays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim world and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Manazeh, Jabbal Leventeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128. Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 37169. Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169. St. Raphael Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751. American International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.</div></div> <div><div>PRAYER TIMES</div><div><div>06:42.....Fajr</div><div>05:47.....(Sunrise) Sharaq</div><div>11:48.....Dhuhr</div><div>15:10.....'Asr</div><div>17:46.....Maghreb</div><div>19:09.....Isha</div></div></div>	<div><div>AMMAN AIRPORT</div><div>This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.</div><div><div>ARRIVALS</div><div><div>06:45.....Cairo (EA)</div><div>08:45.....Aqaba (RJ)</div><div>09:15.....Abu Dhabi (RJ)</div><div>09:30.....Jeddah (RJ)</div><div>09:35.....Karachi, Dubai (RJ)</div><div>09:58.....Dhahran (RJ)</div><div>09:58.....Kuwait (RJ)</div><div>10:15.....Beirut (RJ)</div><div>10:30.....Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)</div><div>11:05.....Abu Dhabi (SA)</div><div>13:00.....Kuwait (KAC)</div><div>15:30.....Baghdad (IA)</div><div>16:00.....Belgrade, Istanbul (RJ)</div><div>16:30.....Cairo (RJ)</div><div>16:55.....Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)</div><div>17:15.....New York, Vienna (RJ)</div><div>17:20.....Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)</div><div>18:05.....Rome (Alitalia)</div><div>18:30.....Athens (GA)</div><div>18:30.....Cairo (RJ)</div><div>19:05.....Cairo (RJ)</div><div>20:15.....Frankfurt (LH)</div><div>20:15.....Beirut (MEA)</div><div>21:00.....Baghdad (IA)</div><div>06:30.....Cairo (RJ)</div><div>06:45.....Baghdad (RJ)</div><div>01:45.....Cairo (EA)</div></div><div><div>DEPARTURES</div><div><div>06:45.....Cairo (RJ)</div><div>06:30.....Frankfurt (Lufthansa)</div><div>07:30.....Aqaba (RJ)</div><div>07:59.....Cairo (EA)</div><div>09:45.....Beirut (MEA)</div><div>11:00.....Vienna, New York (RJ)</div><div>11:05.....Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)</div><div>11:15.....Geneva, Paris (RJ)</div><div>11:30.....Athens (GA)</div><div>11:55.....Athens, Zurich (Swissair)</div><div>12:00.....London (RJ)</div><div>12:45.....Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)</div><div>12:50.....Cairo (RJ)</div><div>14:30.....Kuwait (KAC)</div><div>14:30.....Cairo (RJ)</div><div>16:50.....Baghdad (RJ)</div><div>18:45.....Beirut (RJ)</div></div></div><div><div>FOR THE TRAVELLER</div><div>This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.</div><div><div>WEATHER</div><div>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. There will be slight increase in temperature. Winds will be light and variable, changing to southeasterly moderate in Amman. It will be hazy, with northwesterly moderate winds and sea calm. Low/high temperature in deg. C: Amman 8/22 Aqaba 12/28 Deserts 6/24 Jordan Valley 11/25 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 20, Aqaba 27. Humidity readings: Amman 35 per cent. Aqaba 29 per cent.</div></div></div><div><div>USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.</div><div>EMERGENCIES</div><div><div>Ambulance 193, 75111</div><div>Firstaid, fire, police 199</div><div>Blood bank 75121</div><div>Civil Defence rescue 661111</div><div>Fire headquarters 22900-3</div><div>Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777</div><div>Police headquarters 39141</div><div>Traffic police 56390-1</div><div>Electric Power Co. 36381-2</div><div>Municipal water service 71125-8</div></div><div><div>HOSPITALS</div><div>Hussein Medical Centre 81381-3, 32</div><div>Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 42481-4</div><div>Al-Ahli Maternity, J. Amman 42481-4</div><div>Jabbal Amman Maternity 42362</div><div>Malhas, J. Amman 36140</div><div>Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4</div><div>Samaritan Hospital 669131-4</div><div>University Hospital 84589-5</div><div>Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158</div><div>Al-Muasher Hospital 667227-9</div><div>The Islamic, Abadi 665292</div><div>Al-Ahli, Abadi 664164</div><div>Italian, Al-Muhajir 77101-3</div><div>Al-Basir, J. Ashrafieh 661511</div><div>Army, Marka 91611</div></div><div><div>GENERAL</div><div>Jordan Television 73111</div><div>Radio Jordan 74111</div><div>Ministry of Tourism 42311</div><div>Hotel complaints 666412</div><div>Price complaints 661176</div><div>Telephone: Information 12 Jordan and Middle East calls 10 Overseas calls 17 Cable or telegram 18 Repair service 11</div></div><div><div>ARRIVALS</div><div>Or, Mazen Abu Bakr 74699 Al Shamal pharmacy 2680</div><div><div>ZARQA:</div><div>Dr. Barakat Al Shajarawi 83038 Al Hikma pharmacy (---)</div></div></div></div></div></div>
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SPORTS

Liverpool, United clash for League Cup

Paisley leads side for his last Wembley final

LONDON (R) — Liverpool manager Bob Paisley leads his side out in a Wembley final for the last time as the runaway English League leaders attempt to collect their first soccer prize of the season.

Liverpool take on Manchester United in the League Cup final, and victory will keep the trophy at Anfield for the third year in succession. But Liverpool's determination to win will be heightened further by their desire to give Paisley, who retires at the end of the season, the trophy as a "golden handshake".

This season Paisley has all but taken "the Reds" to their 14th League title. They sit 13 points clear of the first division with 10 matches to go.

But the season, which once promised four trophies, has faded dramatically for Liverpool in recent weeks with their unexpected exit from the European Cup and the Football Association (F.A.) Cup — a trophy Paisley has never won.

Saturday's match represents his last taste of cup final fever, and Liverpool will not want him to leave empty handed.

United manager Ron Atkinson, who leads his side at Wembley for the first time since taking over at Old Trafford in 1981, is aware how much the final means to Liv-

erpool and Paisley. But he is no mood to offer charity.

Atkinson said: "We don't fear them, we respect them and they respect us. If anything, our players respond to the challenge of meeting them. They seem to bring out the best in us."

He added: "I feel that overall we are the nearest team to Liverpool in terms of form and ability. We have drawn two League games with them this season and Saturday's match is the decider — the professionals' final."

"Our cup performances this year have been better than theirs. My players really like cup games," Atkinson said.

United, with Gordon McQueen and Kevin Moran fit again, will be at full strength, while Liverpool skipper Graeme Souness is also expected to be back after missing the midweek draw at Brighton with a calf strain.

David Hodgson and former England captain Phil Thompson have both been ruled out and Paisley has named David Fairclough substitute.

Teams: Liverpool — Bruce Grobbelaar, Phil Neal, Alan Kennedy, Mark Lawrenson, Craig Johnston, Ronnie Whelan, Alan Hansen, Kenny Dalglish, Sammy Lee, Ian Rush, Graeme Souness.

Manchester United — Gary Bai-

ley, Mike Duxbury, Arthur Albiston, Remi Moses, Kevin Moran, Gordon McQueen, Ray Wilkins, Arnold Muhren, Frank Stapleton, Norman Whiteside, Steve Coppell.

Meanwhile in the League bottom club Brighton are hoping it will be third time lucky when they meet deposed European Soccer Champions Aston Villa in the English first division on Saturday.

Brighton, desperately in need of a win to ease their relegation worries, have taken on two of the best sides in the land in the last week and let victory slip away.

Last Saturday they held fellow Football Association (F.A.) Cup semi-finalists Manchester United to a 1-1 draw at Old Trafford after snatching an early lead, and then went two up against Liverpool on Tuesday night before letting the League leaders back in for a 2-2 draw.

Brighton captain and England defender Steve Foster said: "We should have beaten United and Liverpool. They are two of the best teams going, but we let them off the hook."

"Now we have Villa at home and we have got to try and get a good win," he said. "If we keep playing with the same spirit we will stay up — and get to the F.A. Cup final."

While the battle for the League title is all but over — Liverpool are 13 points clear of second-placed Watford — the race for a place in Europe is hotting up.

With Manchester United and Liverpool battling out the League Cup final at Wembley, Watford will be looking for victory at Stoke to consolidate their League position and cut back the points deficit on Liverpool.

Villa, Nottingham Forest, Southampton, Everton and West Bromwich lead the chase to book a European Football Union (UEFA) Cup place.

Two sides with vastly differing League records in recent weeks clash on Saturday when Forest, seventh in the table, meet Southampton at home.

Brian Clough's former European Champions have won just once in the League in 12 matches since Christmas while Southampton have hauled themselves out of the relegation zone and into eighth place with five wins in the last seven matches.

Manchester City, thrashed 4-1 by Southampton last week and still looking for their first win in nine games under manager John Benson, are at home to Ipswich on Saturday — another side on the fringe of the European challenge.

Rosberg promises a Long Beach thriller

LONG BEACH, California (R) — World champion Keke Rosberg promises a U.S. West Grand Prix thriller on Sunday in what could be the final Formula One race on the streets of Long Beach.

In the first street battle between turbos and conventional British Cosworth-engined cars under the new "harder to drive" regulations of the 1983 season, Finn Rosberg says anything can — and probably will — happen.

"We have done a lot of winter testing, but nothing can uncover the surprises you will get on the streets," the 34-year-old Williams driver said. "This race, the second of the season, could prove a thriller."

"The turbos have a 100-horsepower advantage over the rest of us, but the removal of the skirts round the bottom of the cars and new flat bottoms — meaning the cars are no longer sucked down on the road — will mean slower times and more skilful driving," Rosberg said.

The 12 turns on the redesigned course will also give the Cosworth cars, with their reduced braking distance, a better chance to overtake than they have on regular tracks.

And, for the first time since Formula One racing began at Long Beach in 1976, the race could take place in rain. Heavy rain was falling Friday on this port town and weather experts said more storms were waiting out in the Pacific.

A total of 26 cars, about half of them turbo-charged, will start and all the circuit's stars such as Rosberg, Brazil's Nelson Piquet, winner of the season's first race in Rio, and Austrian Niki Lauda are entered.

But many eyes could be on former world champion Alan Jones of Australia, who is planning a comeback at the age of 36 in the little-favored Arrows team.

Limping from a broken leg in a riding accident, Jones has spent this week practising on a California desert track at Willow Springs in preparation for his return.

He retired at the end of the 1981 season after winning the World Championship with the Williams team in 1980. Asked why Jones was returning, a member of the Arrows team replied: "Maybe he was bored with sheep farming in Australia."

But hanging over this year's event is the possibility it could be the last Formula One race in Long Beach.

The British-born organizer of the race, Chris Pook, is known to be thinking of switching to Indianapolis-type cars next year. "A decision will be made on Monday, the day after the Grand Prix," Pook said.

Racing experts said the switch could save Pook at least \$500,000 per race. He said his budget for this year's race is \$3.6 million, \$300,000 more than last year. The biggest expense is \$1.75 million for prize money and for bringing the teams to Long Beach and housing them.

"Everybody was saying it was fantastic to get Formula One to Long Beach," Rosberg said. "Now it seems they can't get us out of here quick enough."

One of the problems has been the lack of a big American name to attract the crowds following the retirement of Mario Andretti from Formula One.

In this year's race, cars will no longer scream past sex film cinemas along Ocean Boulevard, one

of the town's main roads, and plunge downhill on Linden Avenue before climbing up Pine Avenue.

A big building redevelopment scheme means the race has been switched to flatlands, almost within the shadow of the former British liner Queen Mary, anchored as a tourist attraction.

One addition this year is a "Monte Carlo" touch — the car race through two tunnels, including one 68 metres long under an almost-completed hotel.

A refuelling stop during the race, first tried by the Brabham team and followed by Williams, may be forgotten at Long Beach.

"I don't think it is worth doing on a street course," Rosberg said. "The idea of the stop is that you can start with less fuel, which gives you a lighter load, and softer tyres, which enables you to go faster."

"But speeds are slower on the streets and you use a different type of tyre," he said.

Asked his chances of winning, Rosberg said: "My car is working well. Under the new regulations, it is a very different car to handle. But it is coming right."

Italy ready to stage '86 world finals if candidates are rejected

ROME (R) — World Cup holders Italy would be ready to stage the 1986 finals if the candidacies of Mexico, the United States and Canada are rejected, an Italian Soccer Federation spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman, Gianni di Felice, said the federation had already formally decided that Italy would be a candidate for the 1990 World Cup, but was now prepared to advance this by four years if necessary.

The International Football Federation (FIFA) is due to decide at a meeting in Stockholm on May 20 which, if any, of the three countries who have asked to hold the next World Cup should be chosen.

Their candidacies were advanced after Colombia, originally chosen as 1986 hosts, withdrew. A FIFA meeting in Zurich earlier this month left the decision open.

Di Felice said Italy's eventual readiness to stage the finals had not been formally communicated to FIFA, but Arterio Franchi, the Italian vice-president of the organisation, had probably men-

tioned the possibility.

But the spokesman stressed Italy's main interest was in the 1990 World Cup and only the eventual impossibility of finding a venue on the American continent would lead it to bring forward its plans.

The previous world finals were in Spain last year, and FIFA would prefer that the next competition be held outside Europe.

Italy staged the second World Cup in 1934 and triumphed 2-1 over Czechoslovakia in the final in Rome. The competition has not been held here since.

The sports newspaper Gazzetta dello sport reported Friday that 12 cities had expressed interest in staging World Cup games. It named them as Turin, Milan, Genoa, Udine, Verona, Bologna, Bari, Palermo, Naples, Rome, Cagliari and Florence.

The paper quoted soccer federation president Federico Sordillo as saying that Italy would insist on automatic entry to the 1990 World Cup if they staged the next competition.

King upsets Jaeger at New York

NEW YORK (R) — Billie Jean King, winning the last 16 points of the match, upset third-seeded Andrea Jaeger, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2, Thursday night to reach the quarter-finals of the \$350,000 New York women's tennis championship.

Top-seeded Martina Navratilova, Barbara Potter and Pam Shriver, all of the United States, also advanced to the quarter-finals, while second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd and Sylvia Hanika of West Germany reached the semi-finals.

Navratilova dropped her first set of the year, after winning 20 in a row, before reeling off 12 straight games to eliminate Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0.

The 13th-seeded Potter upset sixth seed Wendy Turnbull of Australia 6-1, 6-3, and Shriver, seeded fifth, defeated Evonne Cawley of Australia, 6-1, 6-3.

The eighth-seeded Hanika also scored an upset victory by ousting fourth seed Tracy Austin, 6-4, 7-5, while Evert Lloyd defeated seventh-seeded Bettina Bunge of the United States, 6-1, 7-5.

In front of a crowd of more than 10,000 at Madison Square Garden, King volleyed brilliantly in the last two sets while the 17-year-old Jaeger's ground game deteriorated and she appeared to lose interest.

From 3-2 in the second set, King reeled off nine of the last 11 games, with Jaeger offering little resistance in the last three games, which she lost at love.

"In the third set, I think she bagged it," King said later, implying that Jaeger merely went through the motions. "I don't think she wanted to be out there."

But Jaeger said her lack of mobility late in the match was caused by foot problems which have been plaguing her over the last year. The teenager also said her stomach was upset, apparently a result of a pain-killing medication she had taken before the match.

"A lot of my game depends on running, and it got harder and harder to run back and forth," said Jaeger, who withdrew from a tournament in Boston last week because of her foot problem.

Asked if she had given up in the last set, Jaeger replied: "Not really. It was just hard to play."

Navratilova, who has not lost since falling to Evert Lloyd in the final of the Australian Open last December, lost her first two service games in dropping the opening set to the 21-year-old Mandlikova.

Then she lost her first service in the second set before winning the last 12 games as she steadied her ground game, while Mandlikova's serve and volley game, along with her powerful forehand, went awry.

Navratilova said that she was tense at the beginning of the match and had been bothered by a pulled muscle, suffered several weeks ago while she was shovelling snow.

"She wasn't missing anything at the beginning, and then I finally settled down," Navratilova said. "I wasn't making any unforced errors in the last two sets."

After breezing through the first set with the loss of only the opening game, Lloyd was thoroughly extended in the second by Bunge, to whom she has never lost in seven matches.

Trailing 5-6, Bunge saved three matchpoints in the 12th with two aces and a backhand volley. But then Lloyd, battling against a cold, reached the fourth match point when Bunge netted a backhand. Lloyd clinched the match when she drilled a crosscourt forehand beyond Bunge's reach as Bunge charged the net.

Rodriguez ready for Holmes

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania (R) — Frenchman Lucien Rodriguez believes he is in peak shape for his tilt at champion Larry Holmes here on Sunday in the first World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight title clash over 12 rounds.

The bout has been reduced from the usual 15 rounds at the order of WBC officials following the death in Las Vegas last year of Korean Doo Koo Kim after being knocked out by American Ray "Boom-Boom" Mancini in a world lightweight title clash.

Rodriguez said he had reached peak condition and ended workouts, while American Holmes has finished sparring but will complete training Friday with some running and work on the speed and heavy bags.

India presses claim for '92 Olympics

NEW DELHI (R) — India pressed their claim for the 1992 Olympics when the International Olympic Committee (IOC) toured New Delhi sports facilities Friday, though many IOC members felt privately there was little realistic chance of the games being held here.

Members were impressed by

the facilities, many of which were built for the Asian Games last November, and there was particular praise for the magnificent Indraprastha sports complex — the third largest indoor stadium in the world after the Houston Astrodome and the New Orleans Superdome.

The range of facilities, the suc-

cessful organisation of the Asian Games and India's initiative in proposing to stage the first Afro-Asian Games here in November formed a strong argument for awarding the Olympics to New Delhi.

But IOC members pointed out that the 1992 and 1996 games were already virtually booked for European cities, with New Delhi having no real chance until the year 2000.

Nearly all the IOC members in New Delhi for the 86th IOC session, which was being formally opened Friday, agreed that Athens would be the only appropriate venue to celebrate the centenary of the first modern Olympics.

Samaranch's speech at the formal opening described New Delhi's facilities as "among the best in the world."

Chinese favoured for world table tennis

TOKYO (R) — China's world champions Guo Yuehua and Tong Ling are top seeds for the World Table Tennis Championships starting here next month, the organising committee announced Friday.

Guo beat team-mate Cai Zhenhua to take the men's singles title, while Tong beat compatriot Cao Yan' Hua for the women's crown at the previous world championships in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, in 1981.

In the men's section other seeds are number three Xie Saikie of China, followed by Michael Appelgren of Sweden, Jiang Jianling of China, Seiji Ono of Japan, Desmond Douglas of England and Wang Huiyuan of China.

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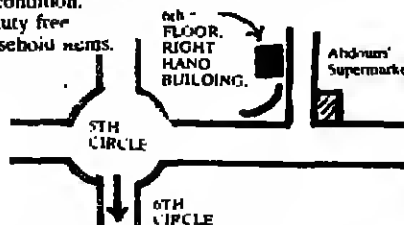
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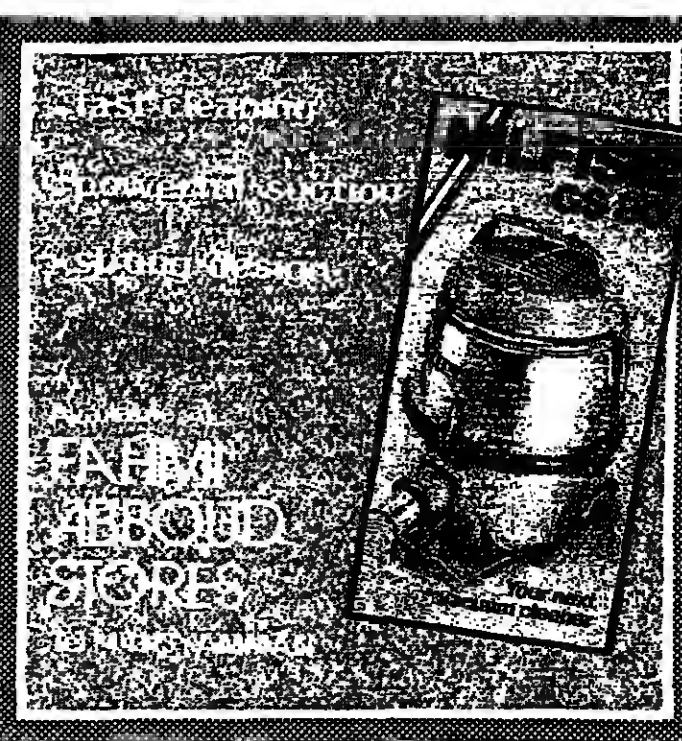
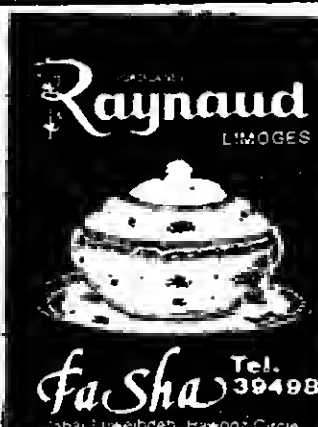


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